



Macdonald College Library FEB 13 1978

THE HARVEST

MACDONALD COLLEGE Vol. XLIV No. 5 March 7, 1978

MAC WINS TOURNAMENT

by Brahm Ball

"C'est incroyable, vraiment incroyable!!" Those were the words of top broomball exec Roger Laframboise as he was interviewed after Macdonald College had won the 9th Montreal area invitational Broomball tournament at U. de M. on Feb. 12. The Macdonald team, for years inhabitants of last place, was not even invited to the first six tournaments because of their inept play in the eyes of Montreal area broomball officials. When asked how such a powerful team could have been overlooked year after year Monsieur Laframboise said, "C'est incroyable, vraiment incroyable." So, you ask what is the bizarre story behind this incredible upset, this encounter of the fifth kind?

As the sun peeked over the eastern tip of Montreal Island, bouncing its harsh winter rays off the St. Lawrence, the river's frozen waters offered only their blanket of forbidding snow to the sun as the water was hidden deep below. As if hurt by the disappearance of the river's flowing stream, the sun offered little heat to the small band of men huddled under the archway of the main building of St. Anne de Bellevue. The early morn-

ing light gave an eerie look to this scene that might have seemed normal later on in the day. Who were these guys. They were Mike Gillingham - drug addict, Steve Savage - wrestler, Peter Tucker - convicted flasher, Gary Horst - ex-dip, Paul Hunt - escaped convict from the Tower of London, Bill Doidge - weirdo, Serge Sylvestre - ex-hangman, Norman Dussault - killer, Martin Silverstone - gentleman and scholar, Serge Blondeau - bum, Bob Wolburger - tool, Don Something-or-other - asshole, Bob Whatsisname - dip, Greg Muise - nefarious pirate in disguise, Dave Bird - curator of the Macdonald College Raptor Research Centre, and Elwood - nice guy.

This group with their sordid, wretched backgrounds were the Macdonald College Broomball Team. A team that today would rise above their petty everyday problems and become the champions of broomball. Arriving at the U. de M. arena, the Mac team had to get on the ice immediately as their first game against the host team, U. de M., was about to begin. Playing brilliantly, the line of Serge Sylvestre, Gary Horst, and Normand Dussault scored twice to lead Mac to a 2-1 victory. In the

next game against a professional team (ZAID) Mac triumphed 2-1. To make a long story short, Mac won the next two games and the championship. So there. When interviewed after the game, Roger Laframboise was asked what effect this would have on scheduling in the future. His reply, "Incroyable, vraiment incroyable".

Of course one cannot hold the Broomball Championship without defending it so the following week, Mac was again trucking down to U. de M., this time to play a strengthened U. de M. squad. The result is now history and a fantastic game it was. Mac, with only 10 players, continually exerted pressure.

Oh yeah, the score - 3-2 for Macdonald with Mac goals by Serge Sylvestre, Normand Dussault and Daniel Bois de Boulogne. The key to this game was the terrific talent Mac has coming from its Bois de Boulogne farm club.

So the story has been told, it is reassuring to know that the lowly can attain great heights, as did the Mac Broomball team - at least now we have a story for the children.



Last Friday the International Students Association held one of its now-famous dances but this time with a difference. In addition to the Caribbean steel band we were treated to some Arab culture as well. Two belly dancers undulated their way into the hearts of

Macdonald men to the music of ouds, accordions and cries of 'Haziz' (Move more!). But not content to let the audience ogle passively one dancer persuaded a few to bare their bellies and dance with her. The audience appreciated the performance.

Education Dilemma

Commencing in January 1979, students from various countries of the world seeking an education at McGill University may be asked to pay an increase in school fees of about \$1000 to \$1500. The circumstances leading up to this situation should be carefully and rationally analyzed.

There is nothing suprising about Quebec adopting a new Education policy for foreign students when you observe that differential fees were implemented in Ontario and Alberta last year despite protests from Canadian and foreign students and since differential fees are included in

the P.Q. platform. The policy is justified by the reasoning that foreign students do not contribute financially to the education system, except through tuition fees which represent only a fraction of the cost. But a recent study by the Canadian Bureau for International Education has disproved this hypothesis. It has shown that foreign students do in fact contribute money to the Canadian economy.

One could argue on the pros and cons of increased fees for visa students and at the end of the discussion come to one conclusion: "You can't fight a political decision".

But I believe a student (whether French, Jamaican, Cuban, Nigerian,...) needs to ask him or herself certain questions.

1. How concerned are you about the development of the Human Resource?
2. Are you supporting the creation of very hostile unconcerned people for the future?
3. Do you need outsiders in your Development Process or can you stand alone?

4. Do you gain any benefits by having foreign students learn about you?

5. What are your preferences: isolation, conservation, preservation?

6. What are you striving for? Is it independence, dependence, interdependence?

Within the western hemisphere are two major powers and if they show no concern in

providing education to foreign students I believe they will be missing out on a great opportunity which any nation should be quick to grasp: the chance to teach other people about yourself. I believe no nation wants to exist in isolation. Learning more about the people of a country contributes to peace, expands market opportunities, enables shared adventures, plus a host of other benefits.

If education is too expensive, developing countries will not have the opportunity of sharing, learning and applying modern technology to solving problems. Developing countries would, therefore conti-

nue in their state of underdevelopment and improved technology would be obtained at a high price from those who possess it.

What can you do as a Foreign Student

This is the time for you to start analyzing yourself, your country and the aspirations of your people. Canada is not the only country that will follow this new Education policy, you can expect others. However, you should continue to learn as much as possible about this valuable resource "People" because there is not much of its kind around. You need to focus your attention on providing in your various countries education for people of different nations at a reasonable price.

Remember, the students of today become the leaders of tomorrow. To fight the present establishment is a waste of time, let them fight themselves. You should become involved in creating a better world not a worse one. Canada started it, should we follow?

Lincoln Tomlinson

**ELECTIONS
TODAY
VOTE!**

LETTERS

To the Editor:

The latest aberration in the North American pursuit of happiness is the feel good movement. The country is swarming with swamis from Asia, quacks from California and evangelists of sexual joy, narcotic paradise, communal contentment and dining ecstasy. Psychologists who can whip off a quick volume of tips on how to feel good 24 hours a day adorn the best seller lists. All across Canada and the U.S., gurus of feel good preside over group gropes aimed at squeezing the nasty wrinkles out of psyches yearning for eternal peace.

Do we really feel as rotten as the boom in the feel good business suggests? I for one, do not think so. My reservations, may of course, reflect by own biased suspicions of the feelgood movement. But I don't feel good most of the time and don't want to. Moreover I do not understand why anyone else should want to. I know a few rare souls who feel good as much as 20% of the day. But they can't help it. They can no more help feeling good for longer periods than the rest of us than Rubinstein can help excelling at the piano. It is a matter of genes. They were born to feel good. Most people are not.

It is perfectly normal not to feel good. This does not mean it is normal to feel rotten all the time, or even to feel bad too steadily. All things in moderation, said the Brecks, and that is the rule for feeling good and bad. A person who feels bad with reasonable regularity will enjoy the occasional period of feeling good far more than somebody who feels good so often that he is bored by it.

My doubts about feel good-ness are heightened by the origins of its preachers. The chief exponents of it tend to come from Asia, California, and the psychological sciences, no one of which has an impressive record at making people feel good.

In Asia nobody has felt good for centuries. As for California, on the other hand, while almost everybody claims to feel good about having tennis 12 months per year, they also seem to spend most of their lives in automobiles. It is hard to believe anybody can really feel good about having hands permanently warped into the shape of steering wheel claws.

If I wanted to feel good, Asia, California, and psychologists would stay at the bottom of my list of tutors.

What the entire gang has in common is a faith in the individual servicing himself first. Feelgoodism rests on an obsessive passion for No. 1. Society becomes a service station to supply fuel and spark plugs for easy motoring from womb to tomb.

Just thinking about it makes you feel bad. I feel bad myself. Maybe I'll feel good later on, provided I don't try too hard.

by Russell Baker

To the editor:

To me the function of an editor is inherent in the title; that is, to edit. What is edited, I would imagine, are articles that don't coincide with Harvest policy (either philosophically or even grammatically) and just plain trash.

After reading "News from Iraq", I have come to the conclusion that you are not doing your job on either level. In the article "News from Iraq", Mr. Thomlinson is pleased to announce a project called "knowing more about each other" the purpose of which is to "bring to readers of The Harvest, life as it exists in different parts of the world"

If the information contained in future articles remains as factual as in the last one, I suggest the title of the project be edited to "Telling lies about ourselves to each other"

It's fortunate that The Harvest is not my sole source of international information or my knowledge of Iraq would not include such things as bloody border disputes with its Arab League neighbors, and persecution of, and denial of the right of self-determination, to the kurds. If not for other information sources, I might actually believe that "the massive oil wealth is distributed among the people" In fact, The Republic of Iraq is a contradiction in terms!!

To Ms. Johnson - you've let me down. To Mr. Tomlinson - you've got a potentially good idea - figure out how to make it work. To Mr. Khadair - If you've got nothing true to say, don't say anything at all.

Editors Note:

The Harvest policy is to promote exchange of information between students. This does not mean suppressing one point of view for the sake of another. It is also Harvest policy to give as many people as possible the opportunity to express themselves. Mr. Khadair described his country the way he sees it. If you don't agree with him, write an article but don't tell me my job!

No Place For Eco-Ag Library

Bob Lussier

Although some Mac students have not yet discovered the Ecological Agriculture Resource Library on 4th floor Main [M-407], many know it and use its extensive collection of reprints and books on a wide range of subjects. But this valuable resource may not exist next year, or at least not on campus, because there's no room allotted for it in the Mac-Stewart building. We hope the administration will find a place for it.

Plusieurs gens ignorent encore que se trouve au quatrième étage du "Main building" (plus précisément au M-407) un petit bijoux de bibliothèque. La documentation qu'on y retrouve porte surtout sur l'agriculture biologique, la technologie "douce", l'écologie. Malgré le fait que la documentation disponible ne soit pas tellement volumineuse, elle n'en demeure pas moins des plus complète.

Si j'ai tenu à vous faire part de l'existence de ce centre c'est pour vous sensibiliser à son départ prochain... en

effet l'an prochain tous les locaux du "Main building" devront être évacués, le centre devra donc déplacer ses pénates ailleurs. Le problème c'est qu'on semble incapable de trouver un autre local dans le "Mac-Stewart building", ceci impliquerait donc la fermeture de ce centre ou bien son déplacement hors campus.

Ni lune ni l'autre de ces solutions ne m'intéresse, il me semble primordial que le centre puisse survivre. Il m'apparaît inacceptable que ce centre disparaisse, car il constitue la seule source de documentation vraiment adéquate sur le campus. Son intégration au système de la bibliothèque m'apparaîtrait aussi déplorable, car cela engendrerait l'éparpillement de toutes ces données.

Je demande donc à l'administration de trouver un autre local. Le centre est un outil indispensable dans le cheminement de tout individu sensibiliser aux problèmes de l'heure.

USED BOOKS

For Sale or Trade

at

Le Quai

53 Ste. Anne St. 457-9270

PALMISTRY

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

by BESS RAWLINGS

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LE QUAI
53A STE. ANNE STREET
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TELEPHONE:
457-9270

The Harvest is a monthly publication financed by the student's society of Macdonald College. The content does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Student's Council nor the Editorial Staff.

Editor: Susan Johnson

Contributors:

Larry Scullin
Bob Lussier
Michael Zidle

Barbara MacKay
Jennifer Ramsey
Stephane Labelle
Charles Charron
Normand Dussault
Céline Bourget
Chantal Sicotte

S. Wongkaew
Louise Greenberg
Lincoln Tomlinson
Russell Baker

Photography:

Howie Grosser

Typesetting:

Lorna Beirsto
Rhonda Beauregard

Good News From Lévesque

By Stephane Labelle

Le 21 février dernier avait lieu, à Québec, le deuxième discours inaugural de M. Lévesque à l'assemblée nationale. Ce discours annuel se veut un tour d'horizon des projets gouvernementaux. C'est une occasion pour le citoyen moyen de connaître les priorités de l'heure.

Le Devoir du 22 février qualifiait ce discours de "Modeste et prudent dans ces intentions, répétitif et avant tout orienté vers la réalisation de mesures de faibles envergures" admettant toutefois qu'elles répondent à des attentes maintes fois exprimées par plusieurs groupes de la société." Ainsi, à une ère de réformes plus tapageuses (assurance-auto, politique linguistique) succéderait une ère plus tranquille.

Toutefois à travers le texte intégral du discours publié dans le Devoir, on remarque que l'agro-alimentaire semble

constituer un secteur prioritaire. Mais l'agriculture, depuis longtemps ne semble être prioritaire que dans les discours. Malgré tout, M. Lévesque annonce l'annonce sérieuse d'une véritable politique sucrière (notre seule usine de transformation à St.-Hyacinthe a de sérieux problèmes de rajeunissement) ainsi que l'entrée dans les épiceries des vins fabriqués ou embouteillés au Québec. Le gouvernement prévoit également des améliorations substantielles (c'est lui qui le dit) en ce qui concerne l'assurance-prêts, l'amélioration des fermes (construction de silos et réservoirs de fumier) et le crédit à la production. Il convient aussi de souligner l'accentuation des programmes tels que la distribution du lait dans les écoles dont les effets se font sentir autant au niveau hygiénique et social qu'économique.

Mais surtout, et voilà certainement un des projets les plus importants du présent mandat de

notre gouvernement, on nous promet une loi de zonage suivi d'une loi générale de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement, et je tiens de source officielle que la loi du zonage aura des dents. Voilà qui serait courageux car plusieurs disent que le zonage serait le Waterloo de tout gouvernement qui oserait s'y mettre les pieds. Voilà donc un événement à suivre; il pourrait y avoir des étincelles. M. Lévesque disait justement à ce sujet: "Vu les intérêts qui se trouveront inévitablement dérangés par ce changement, on peut s'attendre à ce qu'il soit vivement discuté". Mais cette loi, il faut le souligner, est essentielle si l'on veut contrecarrer l'appétit insatiable des spéculateurs et protéger nos meilleurs sols arables.

Ilya donc encore des événements à surveiller sur la scène politique agricole en 1978 et il est à souhaiter que les étudiants en agriculture y jettent un oeil furtif.

Savez-vous planter des choux

Charles Charron

Le métier d'agriculteur n'est pas des plus rémunérateur, c'est un fait reconnu. Un rapport de recherche récemment publié permet cependant d'examiner la distribution des familles rurales pauvres à travers le Canada, en fonction de facteurs tels l'âge des agriculteurs, la région, la superficie des fermes, etc.

Il apparaît en premier lieu que l'incidence des familles rurales pauvres (salaire jugé inadéquat) est plus élevée dans les provinces de l'Est du Canada. De 22% en Saskatchewan jusqu'à 52% à Terre-Neuve en passant par le Québec avec 39%, le pourcentage de familles rurales pauvres est de 29% au niveau national.

En second lieu, les statistiques démontrent que le pourcentage de familles pauvres est plus élevé chez les agriculteurs "à temps plein" que chez ceux pour qui l'agriculture n'est pas l'unique source de revenu.

Autre fait à souligner, l'incidence de familles rurales pauvres a tendance à diminuer à mesure que la superficie des fermes accroît.

Il est quand même surprenant de constater que l'incidence des familles pauvres est la plus élevée chez les familles dont le groupe d'âge est de 25 à 34 ans et que c'est dans le groupe d'âge de 65 ans et plus que l'on retrouve le moins de familles pauvres, en terme de pourcentage bien entendu.

En plus de démontrer le faible niveau de bien-être des familles rurales, ces statistiques démontrent que quelqu'un se doit de réagir, en l'occurrence les gouvernements concernés.

Mais le problème est là justement, car les producteurs agricoles ne représentent qu'une faible minorité électorale. Loin du 39% de 1939, ils ne représentent aujourd'hui que 4.9% de la population, ce qui fait que bien souvent les problèmes ruraux, on en parle un peu dans le temps des élections pour la forme, mais pas plus...

En attendant, plusieurs quittent le "métier". 35% des fermiers exploitant une entreprise agricole en 1971, tandis que des nouveaux venus

durant cette même période ont été forcés de travailler en dehors pour joindre les deux bouts.

Des 152,000 fermiers qui ont laissé la ferme entre 1966 et 1971, plus de la moitié déclaraient des revenus bruts de moins de 2,500 dollars par année. La situation persiste encore puisque parmi les 81,000 nouveaux venus durant cette même période, 30,000 ont déclaré des revenus bruts inférieurs à 1,200 dollars pour l'année 1971, soit l'équivalent de 10 semaines de travail au tarif horaire minimum chez Domimion.

A plus ou moins long-terme, le nombre de fermiers atteindra un niveau critique: des 429,731 exploitations agricoles de 1966, il n'en restait plus que 365,334 en 1971, soit une diminution de 15 en 5 ans.

Même en admettant que les exploitations agricoles qui demeurent s'agrandiront en absorbant la superficie agricole ainsi abandonnée, le problème ne sera pas résolu. C'est tout le complexe rural qui subira, alors, une dégradation continue, puisque le commerce interne nécessaire à

sa survie sera diminué; cette situation prévaut actuellement dans certaines provinces de l'Ouest où les villages, route du commerce nécessaire à leur subsistance (magasins, banques, station d'essence), se vident de leur population.

Il existe un problème dans la

distribution des revenus dans le secteur alimentaire au Canada; ce secteur ainsi que ses industries connexes représentait la somme de 58.4 milliards de dollars en 1974, soit 42% du produit national brut.

Un solution s'impose.

Organic Farming Economically Viable

"Without the modern input of chemicals, of pesticides, of antibiotics, of herbicides, we simply couldn't do the job. Before we go back to an organic agriculture in this country someone must decide which 50 million Americans we are going to let starve or go hungry."

Earl Butz, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (1971).

Recent economic studies have shown that organic or ecological agriculture is not an inefficient or unproductive food system as many of its opponents advocate. During the past two years, Macdonald College has been fortunate to have been able to provide a forum for discussing several of these economic studies.

Last week, Macdonald College was visited by a noted English organic farmer, Mr. Sam Mayall, whose farm was the subject of a recent Cambridge University economic study of ecological agriculture. Mr. Mayall was returning to England following his participation at the P.E.I. Conference on Ecological Agriculture, sponsored by the Institute for Man and Resources, the New Alchemy Institute (the Ark), and both the federal and provincial departments of agriculture.

Sam Mayall has operated a 600 acre dairy and cereal farm organically for the past 30 years. His highly productive herd of 230 Ayreshires (more than twice the size of the Macdonald College Farm herd!) is evidence that organic farming can be successful on a large scale. The Cambridge University study of his and other organic farms in Britain concluded that yields obtained from ecological agricultural systems can compare favourably with those attained under conventional systems.

As vice president of the Soil Association, a British organization of organic agriculturalists, Sam Mayall is working on a strip mine revegetation project in collaboration with Aberswyth University and the

National Coal Board of Britain. The Soil Association was approached by the Coal Board in order to help the latter in their thus far unsuccessful attempts to rebuild the fertility of farm soils disturbed during strip mining operations.

As Sam Mayall arrived with little forewarning, many of us at Macdonald were not aware that this noted organic agriculturalist was on campus. Those students and staff who missed the opportunity to discuss the Cambridge University study with him may be interested in an upcoming seminar (Wednesday, March 8) on a similar topic. At this time Dr. Robert Oelaf, a recent Ph.D. graduate of the Economics Department at the University of Maryland, will present a lecture on his thesis topic, 'The Economics of Organic Agriculture'. The seminar is jointly sponsored by the Department of Renewable Resources and Ecological Lifestyles. See you in C250, Wednesday, March 8 at 8 P.M.!

Those students and staff who are interested in alternative agriculture systems are reminded that the 4th Annual Eastern Townships Biological Agriculture Conference is being held this year at Bishops University, Lennoxville, Quebec on April 15 and 16, 1978. As in the past, this year's conference will consist of bilingual workshops on practical topics such as farm-scale composting, dairy farming, and orchard management.

Registration is limited so do not delay in submitting your conference fee (\$15.00 advance registration; \$20.00 at the door). The fee includes the cost of meals provided during the conference. Your cheque or money order should be sent to Biological Agriculture Conference, P.O. Box 94, Lennoxville, P.Q.



The Rich Have Gotten Richer

Reprinted from Nebraska's New Land Review, Winter 1978.

If you are concerned about the well-being of small and low-income farmers, you probably aren't very proud of the record of U.S. farm programs in helping them.

For the fact is that in spite of a long and loudly proclaimed policy of "protecting the family farm," farm program subsidies have tended to go primarily to big farmers, and have given them an unfair advantage over their smaller neighbors. Government figures show that over 41% of the price support payments went to the top 10% of the farmers in 1972, the year in which direct government payments to farmers reached its peak. In 1976, the last year for which data is available, the largest six percent of the farmers received 37% of the direct payments. It's no wonder that throughout the course of the farm program history, there has been a steady decline in the number of farms and farm families.

The lesson is that any particular program will benefit different farmers to different degrees. And who will benefit most from a given policy is an important question to people concerned with issues such as opportunities for young farmers, the economic well-being of small farmers, and who controls U.S. farmland and agriculture itself.

The problem is that farm program benefits have tended to be tied to land and commodities, not to the farmers themselves. That is, better prices for farm goods rather than better incomes for farmers has been the principal concern of most farm programs. Thus, federal farm aid is based on the number of bushels produced or the number of acres withheld from production, and the benefits have therefore been distributed to farmers in proportion to their land holdings and capability to produce. As a result, successful, large scale landowners (farmers and non-farm investors) and those who finance and supply their big

farm operations have been the primary beneficiaries of most farm programs and the so-called economies of scale which these larger farmers hold over smaller farmers in part is due to the greater federal support they have enjoyed.

Moreover, since land ownership is the key to farm program benefits, most of the price support payments over the years have been used by "more established" farmers to buy land from "less established" or retiring farmers, thus increasing land prices, boosting farm size, reducing the number of farms, and limiting opportunities for beginning farmers.

Therefore, it is the farmer's role as a landowner that federal farm programs have tended to support, rather than his role as a farm operator or worker. As farmers have used program payments as well as their farm income to buy more land, they've frequently lived with less for their own immediate needs - food, clothing, or the "good things" in life. But as they accumulate land and as the price of land they own is bid even higher, the value of their farm increases. Thus the old adage that farmers live poor and die rich. It's an adage supported by many forces, including technology which makes larger farms possible. But it's an adage which belies the fact that many farmers die poor, in no small part because of the very nature of our federal farm programs which have tended to reward land ownership rather than farming. So the rich get richer in agriculture, while the poor get poorer. Or more exactly, the rich get bigger and the poor get lost.

SPRING is in the AIR
and we've captured some of it.
Let us share it with you.

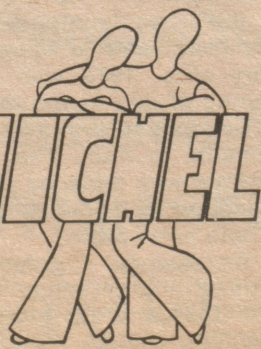
Tel: 457-2945

Boutique

LOUIS-MICHEL

85 rue, Ste-Anne
Ste-Anne de Bellevue

10% Discount For Students



Arboretum Neglected

Susan Johnson

A rumour was circulating around the college before Christmas that the arboretum was closed to Mac students on weekends and reserved for members only. Mac students have always assumed that the arboretum was part of the college and that it was their unalienable right to use it. The rumour cast doubt on this assumption. It was not clear what, in fact, our rights are vis-a-vis the arboretum and what relationship it bears to the college. The **Harvest**, as always, brings you the facts.

The arboretum, some 600 acres, is owned by McGill but it is run and supported by a completely separate body called "The Morgan Arboretum Association". The University contributes virtually nothing to its support except for the provision of office space. It is financed through donations, memberships, and the sale of forest products such as maple syrup, firewood, and Christmas trees.

The memberships range in price from \$6.00 for a student, \$35.00 for a family to \$1,000 for a 'patron'. There were 3,138 memberships last year, the majority being husband-wife and family memberships. Twenty-eight corporations supported the arboretum including such 'prestigious' firms as Bank of Montreal, Bell Canada, Canadian International Paper Company, Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd. and no, not Sunlife. Macdonald and McGill students are termed 'free visitors' which means that they have free access to the arboretum at any time.

The arboretum was sold to McGill by (you guessed it) the Morgan family and established in 1948 as a study and extension centre for farm



woodlot management. Since the farm woodlot was a neglected resource it was felt that the arboretum should function as a model working forest, demonstrating proper woodlot management. To this end about a third of the land was planted to commercial trees, sugar maple stands were developed for maple sugar production and other sections of the forest have been maintained for the production of pulpwood and high quality timber and furniture veneers. Fire protection studies, equipment trials and reforestation were carried out.

Problems such as establishing trees on wet lands and selection of superior trees for fast growth and sweet sap were investigated.

The arboretum also makes collections of trees from across Canada and other countries. Specimens of nearly all the tree species native to Canada are gathered here along with birch species from every province. The collections function not only as a preserve but are also used for studying the characteristics of the different species.

Creating a model forest for demonstration is still the goal

of the arboretum today. In fact, it is proud of being the only arboretum that is a working commercial woodlot. However, this project is restricted by the use of the arboretum as a teaching, nature study and recreational centre. For example, an attempt was made to automate the sugar bush using plastic tubing - this is common practice in commercial sugar bushes. Unfortunately, it was sabotaged by squirrels; they like to eat plastic tubing, especially when it's filled with sweet sap. The only solution would be to get rid of the squirrels, which is inconsistent with the arboretum's function as an area for nature study. So the maple sap is still collected in buckets.

Another restriction is lack of money, sound familiar? There is barely enough money for the most basic maintenance let alone research or record keeping. The arboretum staff consist of the Curator, Professor MacArthur, also a full-time professor at Mac; one secretary; an office manager; a foreman and two technicians.

The foreman and technicians carry out the basic maintenance which consists of harvesting dead, dying, diseased and overmature trees as well as pruning, labelling and mapping the collection. They also run a nursery to provide specimens for arboretum planting and for sale of surplus stock to members. They supplied stock to the downtown and Macdonald campuses for landscaping not to mention the birches that were sent to King Hussein for his palace grounds. But the manpower is not enough to carry out any research projects.

The result is that the arboretum is not being used to its potential except as a recreation centre. Thousands of cross-country skiers pour into the arboretum on weekends; it is estimated that a third are

'illegal' users. Thousands more come in the summer to collect mushrooms, look at the trees or (horror) walk their dogs. This is a threat not only to the trees through vandalism but also to the insect life, wildflowers and small animals who burrow beneath the snow.

When asked what the level of damage is, Professor MacArthur responded that they didn't know because they don't have money for the research. Why not restrict the number of memberships? Because without their financial support, the arboretum would not exist. "Two-thirds to three-quarters of the operating funds for the Morgan Arboretum Project are derived from the contributions of members and the remainder largely from the sale of products to members."

The only government support is in the form of a grant from the Quebec Ministère des Terres et Forêts for a bilingual program of education in forest conservation for mainly primary school classes. This program employs students from Mac, McGill and other universities and colleges. But, again, there were money problems. The grant was cut back last year from \$39,000 to \$20,000. The grant will probably be slightly larger this year.

It seems odd that the arboretum is owned by McGill and is used extensively by one of its faculties and yet the university contributes very little to its operation. A 600 acre arboretum is nothing to sneeze at as a resource for the university but McGill is content to let it be run by a private association. It is hard to believe it is for lack of money since the university just finished a new Physics building for a department that is losing students. The money is there but McGill begrudges every cent it spends at Macdonald. Consequently, it is neglecting one of its most valuable resources.

Had a
rough week?

unwind at
HAPPY HOUR
FRIDAY -
4:00pm - 7:30

Beer - 50 cents
(off the rack) shots - \$1.00



Thailand: Paradise Lost

Thailand is surrounded by Cambodia in the east, Laos in the north, and Burma in the West. At the southern end it joins with Malaysia. The Thai are thought to have come from Southern China a thousand years ago and have since developed their own language based on a five tonal system. The culture has remained intact and strong with a revered Royal family and Buddhism. Primarily an agricultural community, it is a country of great natural wealth with, until recently, a plentiful supply of food.

Its capital, Bangkok or Krungthep means the City of the Angels. Ten years ago that might have been true - a shaded city of languorous canals where time had no meaning: one fruitful season followed another. Rice, the staple crop, was plentiful, there was no shortage of land for the population of thirty million or so, people were satisfied with the military junta which appeared neither

too greedy nor intruded too much.

But time must have a stop! Even Thailand could not be sheltered from the Vietnam War. Protection was sought under the American Military umbrella and this was to have profound social consequences. A new generation of young Thais flourished in the seventies who had been exposed to some Western liberation. They were appalled by the multiplying problems of over-population, landlessness, the urban disintegration of Bangkok and a corrupt military elite. 1973 was the beginning of one of the most effective student revolutionary movements in Asia. The old triumvirate was replaced by a Royal appointee and elections were held soon after.

wing, increasingly frightened. However, this experiment in democracy was timid and not far-reaching enough. Political groups polarized the right

by the spectre of socialism

While the left wing grew more frustrated by the apparent lack of achievement by the parliamentary system. Violence and bitterness abounded. The result was the massacre of students in October 1976 and reversion to extremist military rule headed by a civilian. In that time all the problems ailing Thailand became apparent: drought, inflation, unemployment, landlessness, Bangkok increasingly moribund not to mention martial law, the disappearance of the parliamentary system and rigid censorship of the press.

Twelve months of such a government was too much for even the placid Thai to stomach. A further coup in October 1977 promised an easing of restrictions but once again we are ruled by a military junta! Whither next Thailand?

by S. Wongkaew
Postgrad in Plant Science

"Food First" Shot Down In Flames

Cash crops instead of food

Last year *The Harvest* printed a summary of Frances Moore Lappé and Joe Collins' new book *Food First* which attempts to explain the world food shortage. This book contests that there is enough arable land to feed the present world population and the food shortage is not caused by over population alone. Rather it is that a substantial amount of the arable land is used for growing cash crops such as coffee and sugarcane instead of food. In this issue of *The Harvest* we have reprinted extracts from a critique of *Food First* by Peter Huessy published in an American farm journal, *Ag World* [Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan., 1978].

According to *Food First*, the world is not overpopulated and there is no scarcity of agricultural land. Why then is there such wide-spread hunger and starvation? The cause, says *Food First*, is as follows: the control (monopolization) of the best agricultural land in the world by rich elites, who use this land to produce non-food and luxury crops for the rich. This process began with colonialism and is continued today by "agribusiness."

This thesis is not novel, having been put forward with considerable skill by Friedrich

Engels more than a century ago. However, this rendition is lacking in scholarly discipline, is filled with questionable statistics, and reflects a serious neglect of history, ecology and economics.

The claim of *Food First* that there is plenty of food and agricultural land in the world is based upon the amount of export and non-food crops grown in the world. The good is filled with references to "endless vistas" of coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa, bananas, nuts, cotton, sugar, etc., grown in the developing world.

According to the FAO 1972-76 Production and Trade Yearbooks, there are about 693 million hectares of harvested arable and permanent cropland in the developing world, of which about 630 million is devoted to food crops such as cereal grains, fruits, vegetables, yams, cassava, roots, tubers, pulses and oilseeds, over 90% of which is consumed locally. About 63 million hectares of land is used for permanent crops, nonfood items and sugar, some of which are devoted to export.

The amount of land devoted to food and non-food export crops (on a net basis), including soybeans, beans, cotton, oilseeds, ground (pea) nuts, sugar, fruit, bananas, cocoa, tea, coffee, tobacco and fibers, comes to a total of 21 million ha. Thus, 3% of all the arable and permanent crop-

land in the developing world is devoted to export crops. If 33 times this amount of land cannot alleviate hunger, how can this 3% be the problem?

Food First even condemns domestic use of such crops. Should such production be ended? Pulses, fruits, oilseeds and ground nuts are all valuable locally. Oilseeds produce the major source of vegetable and cooking oil in the developing world. Although some ground nuts are exported, most are consumed locally, being one of the finest sources of protein available. Some permanent crops such as bananas, cocoa, tea and coffee, provide a locally grown product of either high nutrition or excellent income for many small farmers. About half of this permanent cropland is devoted to exports.

Cotton used for clothes

Sugarcane and cotton are often used as examples by *Food First* as "luxurious" or cash crops which simply benefit the rich "elites." But cotton is necessary to clothe most of the people in the developing world. Substitutes such as petroleum-based fibers or wool are usually too expensive. Cotton also produces a nutritious food - cottonseed oil used for cooking. It is also a cash crop for many small farmers who plant it in rotation with other food crops so as to ensure both

continued soil fertility and income.

At best, one could add to the export cropland the area devoted to tobacco, sugarcane, tea, coffee and various fibers. The total, then, of export and "luxury" crops (which they are not), would be about 16 million additional ha of land, nothing on which to base a solution to hunger.

Land unsuitable for grains

Furthermore, an examination of this land shows that much of it is simply unsuited environmentally for other food crops such as cereal grains. Coffee land in Colombia and Sri Lanka is steep and hilly; rubber grows in swamps and rain forests; cocoa and bananas on land which supports trees but not continuous cultivation; and jute is grown in hot, moist and high-rainfall areas, not known to be conducive to cereal crops.

Food First begins with a chapter entitled "Standing Room Only", arguing that the most densely populated countries are actually not the hungriest. The real key to judging whether a nation is overpopulated is whether it can take care of its own people with its own resources. With respect to food, a crucial determinant is not only the amount of arable land but its quality.

Food First makes the simplistic argument that because there are large numbers of ha of arable land per person in Africa, the continent should not be hungry. This conveniently overlooks the quality of the land. Yields per ha in Africa are 40% of those in Bangladesh, and only 60% of those in the less developed world as a whole. Africa has about the same number of people per arable ha but only half the yield per ha as South America. It is also burdened with the highest population growth rate in the world.

Food First claims that China has twice the number of people per cultivated acre as India when the ratio is 8 to 6, a difference of only 33%. But yields per ha in China are 56% greater.

While Mexico does have more cereal grain land per person than Cuba, 1.1a instead of 0.9a, as *Food First* claims, and yields are similar, Cuba's food security rests on its importation of 160 kg of grain per person. That's three times its domestic production per capita (57 kg).

Food First claims that the hunger and starvation visited upon the Sahel during the early 1970's was not due to the pressures of population

Starvation in the Sahel

growth and drought, but to excessive production of peanuts and cotton and substantial food exports. Mali is used frequently as an example.

We are told that one-third of all the agricultural land in Mali is devoted to peanuts. But peanuts cover only 97,000 ha, according to USDA. Land devoted to cereals is 1.4 million ha and total arable and permanent cropland is 11.7 million ha. The percentage devoted to peanuts is, therefore, less than 1%, not 33%. A considerable error.

An analysis of USDA figures makes clear that while land devoted to peanut and cotton export production remained the same in Mali, and even though cereal grain area increased, total food security dropped dramatically from an index of 107 in 1967 to 78 in 1974 (1961-65 is the base of 100). As a result, cereal imports increased from 1.9m mt to 3m by 1970, to 15m by 1973 and a high of 23m by 1974. Thus it was the prolonged drought in Mali that caused the widespread hunger and starvation and not the production of export crops such as peanuts and cotton. Similarly with Chad, where peanut and cotton production declined by 90,000 ha between 1969 and 1974.

Food First attempts to prove that some nations of Latin America are hungry because of the dominance of export crops. We are told that 77% of the arable land in Barbados is devoted to sugarcane when the actual figure is less than 50%. Since 1965, the land devoted to this crop has declined. Even if cultivated for cereals, the country would not be able to end its imports of cereals. Furthermore, it would lose half of its income from foreign exchange. It cannot afford this.

Haiti, we are told, is not an environmental and population basket case. Its production of coffee and sugarcane is the problem. But 506,000 of the 525,000 ha of arable land are devoted to cereal grains already. 105,000 ha of land are devoted to coffee and sugar. Even if all this land were planted to cereals, which is not possible, per capita food production would not increase. The increased production would simply eliminate cereal imports, while robbing the Haitians of desperately needed foreign exchange from the high-priced coffee.

The "endless vistas of luxury and cash crops" turn out, after all, to amount to less than 10% of the cereal grains harvested in the third world.

The Expectant Parents

The apprehension begins about two days before Rose is due to give birth. Our daily schedules have to be reorganized; things that one has been meaning to do are left undone; rendez-vous are postponed; the telephone has to be within an arm's reach; and trying to sleep for an uninterrupted eight or more hours is difficult due to the anticipation of a telephone call that might come at 4:30 in the morning. All the things one might need waiting by her side while she is in labour, are gathered from one's home. The sleeping bag is found hidden among all the cobwebs that are covering your summer camping gear; you rummage

through the bathroom cabinets pulling out all your toiletries; your bookshelves are ransacked, you pull out some school textbooks that you have been meaning to read for the past two months; and lastly, the most important, you examine each shelf in your fridge taking out those provisions which will be needed for the long hard wait. Everything is now packed and you are ready to fly at a moment's notice.

The day has finally come. Rose is visited by one of the members of the delivery team every two hours. The anticipation is mounting. One watches for all the visible signs that indicate that the time of

birth is near. At last a sign is seen. Everyone on the team is notified and assembles by her side. Someone has brought a camera and pictures will be taken of the act of giving birth. These pictures will be cherished and shown to loved ones in the decades to come.

Everyone is quiet so as not to upset Rose. We are all coaching her, whispering "push, come one, push Rose" The first one pops out, everyone is in such awe. What a miracle we all feel. Within the next four hours, Rose gives birth to twelve little ones. We all know that Landrace pigs make the best mothers.

by Louise Greenberg

Agriculture Students Earn Extra Dollars!

No Experience Required

No Sales Quotas-No Investment

Average Commission /Sale is \$600.00

INTERESTED?

**Write: Hydro-Turf Ltd. R.R No.1, Alexandria
Ontario, K0C 1A0**

For The Best Pizza In Town

**MARCO
PIZZERIA RESTAURANT**

457-3850

82 Ste. Anne de Bellevue

M.A.C. Railroad makes Progress

People have generated the word obituary from my article, well let me rephrase myself. Obituary my ass. Why? Because MAC Railroad cannot die. It has finally achieved some recognition compliments of our new dean.

With Bruce Carlin, I went to see the dean. Attentive, conscious of my aggression, he listened for over an hour and arranged for MAC Railroad to meet with the Renewable Resources administration.

The following Tuesday, the meeting was held. For this meeting, no predetermined agenda was required. Our reaction was spontaneous. I felt that unkosher things were happening at Mac. Unconsciously, I remembered a comic I had read during my youth. It involved a factory that was receiving viable natural resources and producing only pollution in return. The analogy between the viable natural resources and my freshman year fluttered in my mind.

At our first meeting with the dean and the R.R. brass, the unfortunate case of our graduates was brought up. We attempted to establish the reason as to why graduates are having a **SLIGHT** problem when they graduate.

Could it be course content? Nope! Our program was based on survey results from various businesses. But wait, we forgot to keep in touch with

these guys. That was it, we now had our problem well defined. Over the years, someone had neglected the fact that there was a world outside of Mac. A viable, living, pulsating world which, when the need arose, hired people from our degree programs. In fact, there was a healthy proliferation of these businesses, but somewhere in the past, no one realized it might be a good idea (perhaps even a kind thought) if we established and maintained contact with these potential employers.

Finally, there was communication between MAC Railroad and the administration. We emerged from that meeting with funding for pamphlets to send to business telling them we are here. The committee writing the pamphlets consists of several people with Bruce, Rhonda and Jossée pulling most of the weight.

Meanwhile, I'm frequenting Mrs. Gillan's office at Manpower. Though it is probably against my inner instinct to say this, Mrs. Gillan is doing a tremendous job in the area of agriculture. I tip my hat to her. However, as I do, I earnestly ask why the success in one area and the dismal failure in the other. Answer: Active recruiting has gone on for several years. I proceed to ask, what is active recruiting?

Answer: It is the process whereby employers come to the campus to interview our graduates. These employers have been aroused by pamphlets and subsequent personal contact with officials from manpower or the university. I suddenly realized that we urgently need people to contact business. The contact must be in person and it must be well prepared. In the name of MAC Railroad, I submitted a Young Canada Works project to convince business and government to recruit graduates from Macdonald College. If it is accepted, I can guarantee jobs for everyone hoping to be employed in the environmental job sector: Undoubtedly, jobs in other sectors will also be favourably affected. Unfortunately, the results will not be evident before next year.

If you're graduating in agriculture, you're chances of being employed are good. If you're graduating in R.R. this year and plan to obtain any job through our manpower office in non-agricultural areas...well, I phoned Jimmy the Greek in Las Vegas, he gives you 20 to 1 odds and relays this personal message, "Good Luck".

However, next year, if we have this summer opportunity to maintain personal contact with firms across Canada, the odds will be completely different.

We will have caught up on 20 years of lost time in publicizing this program.

However, I need your help. To get this project accepted, some political initiative from our respectful M.P.'s is necessary and to do this, I require a strong backing from our student population, specifically those in R.R. MAC Railroad has usually not bothered with formal details of structure, rather we have emphasized trying to achieve certain goals. Presently, we need a list of students and professors in favour of what MAC Railroad is trying to do. This list will give the politicians an indication of our numbers. Outside the wildlife office, a list will be posted. We urge you to sign this list and relay the message. If this project is accepted, it will be a whole new ball game concerning permanent and summer jobs.

Senate Nomination

I would like to state that I have accepted a nomination to run for senate. I am confident that with a fervent voice in senate, Macdonald can be well represented.

If necessary, I propose to expose the situation concerning the competition between manpower departments at this university and the effect it has on students attempting to obtain employment in their related fields. This stems

from a conversation I had with Mrs. Gillan recently. She told me a student from Mac was downtown at our manpower centre looking for a job. He saw a job posting that perfectly suited his area of study. They had not bothered to send it here. So, he made a commotion and 'stole it. I comment his enthusiasm, unfortunately, stealing is not the solution. The solution can be found through organizations such as the senate where Macdonald has direct contact with McGill.

Presently, we have an unjust system regarding rereads. A girl told me she had been unfairly evaluated on her paper. I suggested she have her paper reread. She told me that submitted papers had not been upgraded in the past. I spoke with our Dean of Students and he told me that in his experience, submitted papers had not been upgraded. In essence, you pay ten dollars for nothing. If a paper is submitted, it has the initial mark written on it. Having spoken with professors, I can understand why they would be hesitant to bread an unwritten code of ethics and change the mark. I am going to propose an effective change in this system whereby the mark shall be deleted from the submitted paper. In this way, the remarking professor can objectively grade the paper without previous bias.

As I conclude this article, I simply urge you to vote in the upcoming election.

by Michael Zidle

SAGA

Stewart Dining Hall

HOT FOOD

2 specials of the day including
1 soup
1 entrée
2 vegetables
bread and butter
1 beverage
1 dessert
\$2.15

MEAL PLAN

10 meals for \$22.27
210 meals for \$400.00

A LA CARTE

hot chicken sand.
hot beef sand.
spaghetti
islander's special

GRILL

hot dog
hamburger
cheese burger
woodsman burger
grilled cheese
¼ pounder
french fries
onion rings

SANDWICH

A variety of sandwiches and cold plates are available every meal.

SUBMARINE

We make your favourite submarine as you tell us

SPECIALS

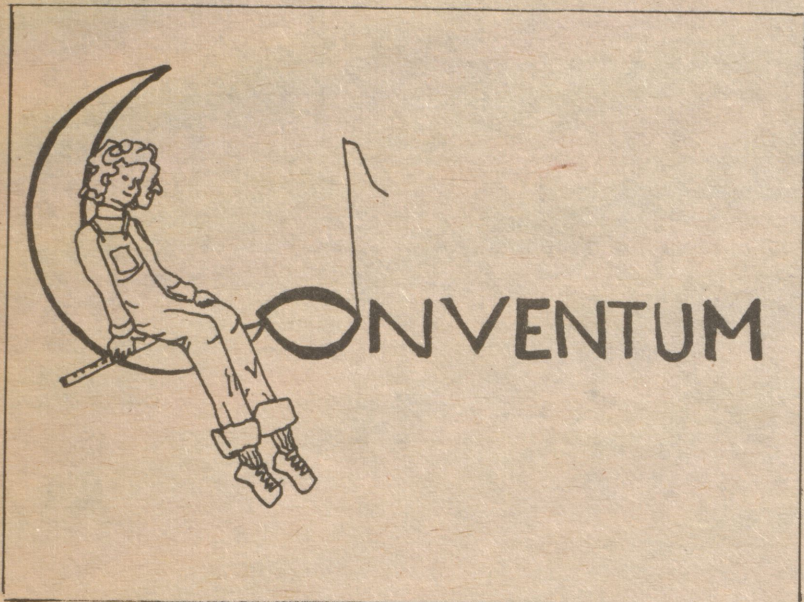
Easter supper
March 16
International Night
April 11
PROJECTS
Health bar
Soup and sand. bar
milk shake counter

Any suggestions:
contact Andre Emond
at
457-5545
or
457-6580 ext. 334

or write to
Stewart Dining Hall

or even better come and have a coffee with me. My office is always open.

Rubrique à Mac



by Chantal Sicotte

Cinq musiciens, un atelier de musique et un centre d'essai tournent autour d'un même nom: Conventum.

L'histoire a commencé il y a déjà cinq ans alors que quatre gars du Saguenay venaient tenter leur chance à Montréal. Ils ont fait quelques spectacles et trouvé un endroit où pratiquer: Le centre d'essai "le Conventum". Paronymes mais maintenant presque indépendants, le centre leur a permis de jouer ensemble sans trop déboursier et d'aboutir à leur situation actuelle: des nouveaux membres, un atelier de musique, un disque et plusieurs spectacles en vue.

J'ai entendu la musique de Conventum la première fois un soir de tempête de novembre alors que les autobus étaient en grève. Arriver les premières au Café Campus,

vingt minutes avant le début du spectacle, nous paraissions douteux; mais pensant aux éloges qu'on nous avait faites de ce groupe, nous avons pris la meilleure place et avons attendu que la salle se remplisse.

Résultat? Une musique indescriptible que les membres du Conventum n'identifient eux-mêmes que sous le titre d'originale: un mélange de guitare classique (André Duchesne), de violon (Bernard Coumier) de guitare sèche (Jean-Pierre Leuchard) entremêlé de haut-bois ou de saxophone (Michel Therrien) et de guitare électrique ou douze cordes (René Lussier). Aucune percussion sur scène pour l'instant et un pianiste en vue. Une musique contemporaine, folklorique et québécoise à la fois. Des instruments manipulés par des magiciens qui, par la diversité de leurs mélodies, vous hypnotisent

jusqu'à la fin du spectacle. Enfin, du québécois professionnel comme on n'en avait pas entendu depuis longtemps.

Si leur musique est innovatrice, leurs idées le sont aussi; ils voient leur atelier de musique différemment de l'école conventionnelle. En plus des cours de sax, haut-bois flute, guitare, violon ou chant qu'ils offrent déjà ils veulent créer des ateliers d'interprétation et d'improvisation de musique, ce qui permettrait aux musiciens de communiquer avec des gens au moyen d'instruments musicaux. Ils rendraient donc la musique accessible au monde sous un aspect qu'ils ne peuvent pas découvrir seul. Vous trouverez plus de détails en vous rendant au 938 Rachel Est ou en appelant à 523-1372

Je dois aussi spécifier que le centre d'essai le Conventum donne la chance à plusieurs comédiens, musiciens, mimes, etc. souvent inconnus de se présenter en public. Le mois de mars s'annonce comme 'le mois de la musique' et propose aux spectateurs des soirées de musique allant du Moyen-Age au Jazz en passant par le classique et le rock. Ceci aura lieu du 17 mars au 17 avril et sera suivi du 'mai théâtral'. Le centre a aussi pris en main l'automne dernier la quinzaine des femmes et le festival de musique folklorique. Son but se résumerait donc à nous faire connaître la culture québécoise. Il est situé au 1237 Sanguinet, près du métro Berri et pour plus de renseignements son numéro de téléphone est 284-9352

Enfin, j'espère vous avoir donné le goût de participer aux efforts de Conventum et de venir les entendre au collège quand nous les ferons venir prochainement. Sinon, vous pourrez les voir le 17 et 18 mais au centre d'essai même et je suis certaine que, comme tout le monde, vous les écouterez souvent après les avoir connus.

Diane Dufresne

Diane Dufresne remplissait la salle de l'Outremont le samedi 18 février, et elle la remplissait bien d'un public chaleureux, enthousiaste qui a applaudi sans compter, et l'a choyée de plusieurs ovations.

Avec Diane Dufresne, on prend le bateau de cette folie fantaisiste, ou on reste au quai, complètement froid à tout ce qui se passe sur scène.

Je suis malheureusement de celles qui sont restées au quai pour la majorité du spectacle. Il faut dire que c'était la deuxième fois cette année que j'assistais à un de ses spectacles. Elle se définit comme folle et elle l'était la première fois à la place des Nations. Vivante, endiablée, exprimant tant de sentiments, d'émotion, Mais la folie a ceci de

particulier selon moi, qu'elle ne souffre pas la répétition; elle s'accommode mal d'un spectacle trop bien rodé. Et c'est à une répétition que j'ai cru assister ce soir-là, à l'Outremont. La folie s'était vidée de son essence pour laisser place au "show-business."

Par contre, je dois insister sur deux moments qui m'ont particulièrement plu. D'abord elle a rendu un hommage, correct je crois celui-là, à Elvis Presley en interprétant avec beaucoup de chaleur: "Love me tender." Tout l'amour d'une génération d'adolescentes pour Elvis a passé dans cette chanson. C'était très, très beau et émouvant même pour qui ne l'avait jamais entendue.

Enfin quelque chose d'absolument fou, frénétique, beau, superbe s'est produit. De sa voix souple elle s'est mise dans la peau de la guitare, du piano, du synthétiseur. A chaque fois, sa voix forte montait, montait et avec elle toute l'assistance. L'Outremont batait au même pouls que ce merveilleux instrument ça a été un "moment collectif" absolument plein.

Diane Dufresne dit faire l'amour avec son public et c'est bien ce qu'elle a fait ce soir-là.

By Céline Bourget

Tel.: 457-5452

Shoe Repair
Centre de Réparation
de Chaussures
B. BOURASSA, prop.

32, rue Ste-Anne

Ste-Anne de Bellevue

Back To Basics

by Louise Greenberg

The subject is bananas, a favourite of everyone. Who can forget banana and peanut butter sandwiches, sliced banana in your breakfast cereal and banana splits. Bananas contain good food energy, have a tract of fat in them and can be eaten during all stages of the ripening process (except of course when the skin is green). The following recipes are all tasty and they are worth making when your bananas become too ripe to eat.

Banana Bread

¼ cup butter
⅔ cup honey
3 eggs, beaten
1 cup mashed banana pulp (I usually add 2 cups mashed bananas)
⅓ cup water
1 tsp vanilla
¼ cup milk powder (⅓ cup instant)
1 tsp salt
2 tsp baking powder
1 tsp baking soda
2 cups whole wheat flour
1 cup nuts and ½ to 1 cup raisins (optional)

1. Cream the butter and honey until light; beat in the eggs, mashed banana, water, and vanilla.

2. In a separate bowl, stir together the dry ingredients.

3. Blend in the dry ingredients into the butter and honey mixture.

4. Stir in the nuts and raisins.
5. Turn the batter into an oiled loaf pan; bake at 325°F for about one hour, until well browned and the toothpick comes out clean.

Baked Bananas

For each serving, place a peeled whole banana on an oiled baking dish. Place into the oven with a temperature of 325°F for about 15 to 20 minutes. Remove the dish and set it aside to cool. The banana will appear dried out. It is very sweet and will satisfy any sweet tooth.

Banana Orange Royale (for 2)

1 orange, peeled, sectioned and seeded
1 banana
1 cup yogurt or buttermilk
honey to taste

Process in a blender until smooth, for a thick drink. If you prefer a lighter shake, add a couple of ice cubes before blending.

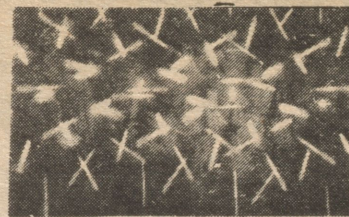
Bananas Flambé

1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup orange juice concentrate, thawed (undiluted)
4 bananas
2 tablespoons rum
grated chocolate curls

1. melt butter in a chafing dish or frying pan
2. Add sugar and orange concentrate and bring to a boil.
3. Peel and slice bananas on the diagonal.
4. Arrange in the pan and flame with rum.
5. Spoon onto dessert plates and garnish with chocolate curls. Serves 4.

Frozen Banana

Place an unpeeled banana in the freezer for about ½ to 1 day. Then, whenever you feel like it, pull it out of the freezer, peel it and eat it. It tastes like banana ice cream.



LIGHTSPEED: March 7-12
Admission \$1.50 Fri and Sat only



MOTHER FREEDOM BAND
March 14-19
Admission \$2.50 Fri and Sat only

MINGLEWOOD: March 21-26
Admission \$2.00 Fri and Sat only

BIG CITY: March 28-April 2
Admission \$1.50 Fri and Sat only



The Maples



121 Lakeshore Road, Pte. Claire

694-2479 Doors Open at 7:30 p.m.

LE SPORT A MACDONALD

By Normand Dussault

Il y a deux choses qui font le charme du collège Macdonald Primo, la grande variété dans les groupes ethniques qui peuplent notre campus (sans frictions considérables Dieu merci) et secondo, l'esprit qui règne dans la pratique des sports intramurales et intercolégiaux.

Ce qui est merveilleux dans le monde du sport au Collège et que l'on ne retrouve nulle part ailleurs, c'est l'intimité ou si vous voulez, la proximité qui lie les participants. De plus, la plupart des sportifs à Macdonald sont sûrs de se revoir dans plusieurs activités différentes, et ce grâce à l'accessibilité de chaque discipline pour tous et chacun.

Sur ce point, il faut féliciter le bureau de l'athlétisme (athletics office) et plus particulièrement Bill Ellyet ainsi que son "Lieutenant" Greg Muise, pour le choix des activités ainsi que leur organisation.

La formule établie gravite autour de deux catégories d'activités dans l'intramural, les sports inter-classes, ou les confrontations mettent l'accent sur la participation mixte aussi souvent que possible, et la compétition libre, ou les clubs sont formés sans

restrictions de classes. Cette dernière catégorie donne hélas souvent lieu à des écarts énormes dans le calibre des équipes en lice (Par exemple au ballon-balai).

J'aimerais maintenant glisser quelques mots sur mon sujet préféré dans le sport intramural au collège, soit le sport féminin (Je ne m'étendrai pas sur le sujet).

Une amélioration étonnante cette année a été enregistrée au niveau du sport féminin. Cette activité a pris tellement d'ampleur qu'elle a donné des maux de tête à notre directeur athlétique quand vint le temps de séparer le temps de glace donné à chaque activité.

Au niveau du ballon-balai féminin, en plus des activités normales du lundi soir, plusieurs parties intercolégiales ainsi qu'un Grand Tournoi (véritable succès d'ailleurs) furent organisées et nos filles ont fait belle figure. Je ne pourrais passer outre sans mentionner l'énorme travail abattu par Steve Savage dans l'organisation du ballon-balai féminin et masculin.

Au Hockey, cette année, les filles ont eut droit à deux heures de glace par semaine en plus de jouer deux parties

intercolégiales contre McGill, la dernière partie résultant en une éclatante victoire de nos "démons sur patin" par le pointage de 12-0. Un esprit d'équipe ainsi qu'une volonté de jouer et de gagner énorme font de notre contingent de Hockeyeurs féminins une bande très facile à diriger et je dois admettre que c'est un plaisir sans cesse renouvelé que de sauter sur la glace et de déchausser ses patins en leur compagnie.

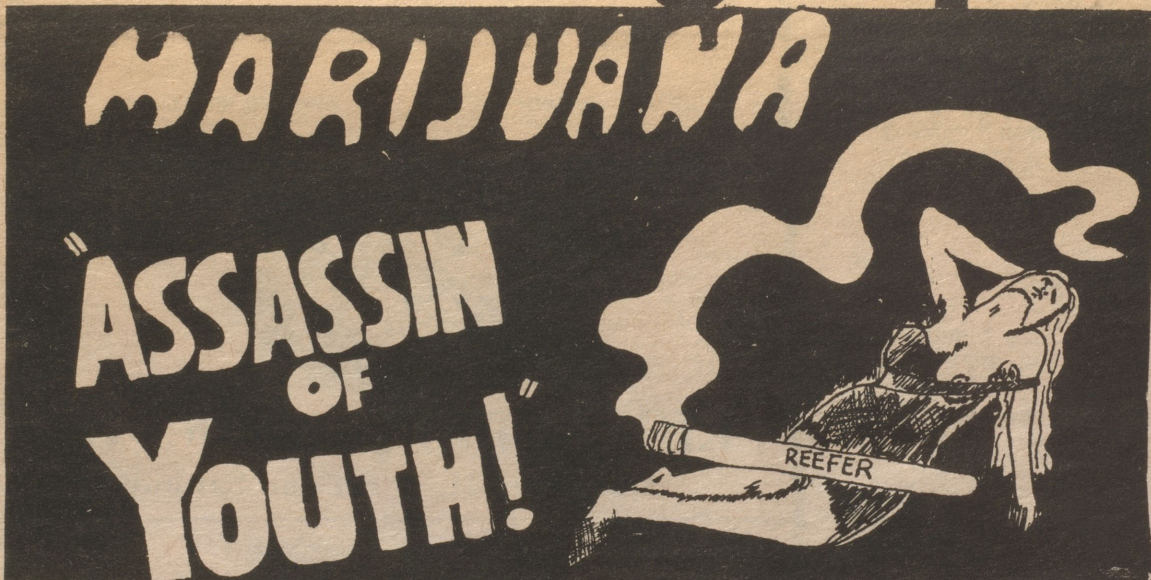
Un sport parmi les plus populaires est certainement le gouret (Hockey sur glace) masculin. Le classement final cette année est étonnant sur plusieurs points. La belle tenue de l'équipe U-2 après avoir raflé la coupe l'an passé ne fut pas suffisante pour leur assurer la première place, et ce à cause de la performance coutumière de U-3 qui les devançant par un seul petit point. Les étudiants gradués (Post-Grads) ont perdu la troisième place à l'équipe du personnel (Staff) à cause d'une performance décevante devant l'équipe de technique agricole (Dips), leur accordant leur seul point de l'année à leur avant-dernière partie en annulant 2-2 (What happened Dave?).



Finalement, il appert que la tradition voulant que l'équipe U-1 gagne la coupe ne se réalisera pas cette année, celle-ci ayant terminé en cinquième place et ce du fait de la présence de l'équipe de technique agricole (Dips) dans la ligue. Les semi-finales mettront aux prises dans la première série l'équipe U-3 et les étudiants gradués et dans la deuxième série les défenseurs du titre, l'équipe U-2 et l'équipe du personnel.

En terminant (Ouf) je voudrais vous rappeler de vous inscrire pour votre classe respective dans les compétitions d'homme des bois (Woodsmen), badminton, natation, et ski de fond (une innovation cette année). De plus, n'oubliez pas de venir encourager vos équipes respectives pendant les éliminatoires de hockey, ballon-balai ainsi qu'au tournoi interclasse de ballon-balai.

Growing Tips



by A. Meristem

From the numerous letters we have received at the Harvest Office on the topic of grass (yes Virginia - that kind) cultivation, I approached our editor to see about running a column on marijuana. Her reply, "But Apical, no one smokes anymore!" Ah - but it's a pretty house plant - so here goes.

A member of the *Cannabaceae* family, *C. sativa* L. is perhaps North America's most widely grown weed. With its "mystical" powers aside, cannabis is an easily grown floor plant which can provide you with hours and hours of true, deep pleasure. With a sunny window and some love, you can disprove the myth that the grass is greener on the other side of the Mexican border.

First hint - do not throw away those seeds in the

bottom of your plastic bag - NO! Take an 8" pot and some sterilized soil. Plant the seeds so that they are covered with about 1/4" of soil. Water well and cover the pot with a clear plastic bag. For germination of the seed, high temperatures are necessary. I find that if the pot is placed under a bright lamp (desk variety is fine) the seed will germinate in a few days to two weeks.

Once the seedlings have come up through the soil, place the pot on a bright window sill or under artificial light (14-16 hrs. / day). Don't over crowd the plants - 2 plants per 8" pot is enough.

The plants are quick growing so that liquid fertilizer will definitely increase yield. Fish emulsion (5-1-1) is suggested to those who wish to remain organic. Rapid-Gro (23-19-17) or 20-20-20 to those who don't care. Feed at 1/2 dose while the plants are

small, full strength as the plant matures.

Common Problems

1. Spider Mites and Aphids -

I have never heard of anyone getting sick from smoking a mite. If only a few bugs are on your plants - let them have their fun. However, if your crop is in danger - drastic measures are needed.

First- wash the plants - a strong blast of water will safely remove many bugs.

Second- if washing fails - try an organic spray of hot pepper, mustard, and garlic mixed with water. If this doesn't work at least it will make a good taco sauce.

Third- if all else fails - try rotenone - in an aerosol or sevin in a powder (for aphids). Do **not** use a systemic spray.

2. Lack of Light -

Spindly, leggy plants are often the result of a poor light. You can not grow quality plants in your closet! If a

sunny window is not available, try a plant light - spot light are available for under \$5.00 (a minor investment).

3. Nosey neighbors, roommates, parents, etc. -

First- tell them it's a variety of ragweed and that your doing fertilizer experiments on it.

Second- tell them its a variety of stinging nettle (*Urticaceae*) and to "please wash your hands if you touch it".

Third- offer them a branch.

4. Soil mixes -

Try an acid pH. Add peat moss and leaf mold to your potting mix. Most "How to grow grass" books (Try Classic's - they have a whole shelf devoted to the subject) recommend a mix of:

- 1 part sterilized loam
- 1 part sharp sand
- 1 part peat moss
- 1 part leaf mold

Before harvest, let the plant dry out completely for about 2 weeks. This will force any resin from the roots up into the leaves where it belongs. Many people have trouble chopping up their "friend". Be strong - but if you are really attached to the plant take a few stem cuttings and regrow it - a good friend is hard to find these days.

One parting comment. *Cannabis* and Hops (as in beer) can be grafted together. If you take a hop top onto a grass root you will have a grass-hop(er) which is a roach in disguise (How could I resist a sentence like that?). The resin produced in the roots of *Cannabis* will be brought up into the leaves of the hop. You always wondered why Carl liked Carlsberg beer.

nouveau

tous les jeudi soirs à partir de 9hres.

69 rue Ste-Anne

bière 75¢ • apportez vos disques.